

REMARKS

In a Final Office Action mailed on March 12, 2004, claims 1-25 and 32-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havanis in view of Corwith; claims 26-29 and 41-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havanis in view of Corwith and Kariya; and claims 30, 31 and 45-48 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havanis, Corwith and Kariya and further in view of Pace. These rejections are discussed below.

Rejections of Claims 1-25:

The Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for independent claim 1 for at least the reason that the combination of references fails to teach or suggest all claim limitations. M.P.E.P. § 2143. More specifically, Corwith teaches a mobile traffic switching office 6 that includes an automatic location identification (ALI) control 124 that determines a polygonal area from which a cellular telephone call is emanating. Corwith, 3:61-64. There is no teaching or suggestion in Corwith that this location determination is made by any of the mobile units 102. Rather, Corwith is explicit that the location determination occurs at the mobile traffic switching office 106. Thus, Corwith fails to teach or suggest a *mobile unit* to automatically label information about a region near the mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit. (*emphasis added*). Furthermore, as acknowledged by the Examiner, Havanis fails to teach a mobile unit that performs such automatic labeling. Thus, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 1.

A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 1 for at least the additional, independent reason that contrary to the Examiner's contention, Corwith fails to teach or suggest automatically labeling information about a region near a mobile unit with a location of the mobile unit. Rather, Corwith merely teaches determining a location of a mobile unit. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in Corwith of an association between data acquired by the mobile unit and the location of the mobile unit. Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion in either reference for the modification of Havanis' system so that the Havanis' mobile unit automatically labels information about a region near the mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit. Therefore, for at least this additional, independent reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 1.

Claims 2-25 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

Rejections of Claims 26-31:

The system of independent claim 26 includes mobile units. Each mobile unit automatically labels information about a different region near the mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit.

A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 26 for at least the reason that the combination of references fails to teach or suggest a mobile unit that automatically labels information about a region near the mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit. The Examiner relies on Corwith to allegedly teach or suggest a mobile unit that performs such automatically labeling. However, as pointed out above in the discussion of independent claim 1, Corwith teaches a mobile traffic switching office, not a mobile unit, that determines a location of mobile units. Furthermore, as pointed out above in the discussion of independent claim 1, Corwith does not teach or suggest that the mobile traffic switching office labels information about regions near the mobile units with the determined location of the mobile units. Thus, for at least any one of these reasons, the combination of references fails to teach or suggest all claim limitations.

Claims 27-31 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

Rejections of Claims 32-40:

The method of independent claim 32 includes automatically labeling information about a region near a mobile unit with a location of the mobile unit. For at least the reasons set forth above, the combination of references fails to teach or suggest these claim limitations. More specifically, although the Examiner relies on Corwith's teaching of the determination of a location of a mobile unit, there is no teaching or suggestion of labeling information about a region near a mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit. Thus, for at least this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 32.

Claims 33-40 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

Rejections of Claims 41-48:

The method of independent claim 41 includes for each mobile unit, automatically labeling information about a different region near the mobile unit with the location of the mobile unit. For at least the reasons set forth above, the combination of references fails to teach or suggest these claim limitations. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent claim 41.

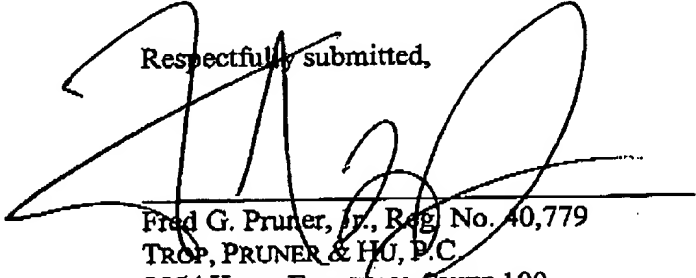
Claims 42-48 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of the § 103 rejections and a favorable action in the form of a Notice of Allowance are requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (NTC.0003US).

Respectfully submitted,

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